NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1895.—FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE POWERS FIX A DATE

WARSHIPS MAY FORCE THEIR WAY TO THE CAPITAL ON DECEMBER 7.

BLOODY CAMPAIGN AGAINST ZEITOUN EX-GRANTED-MINISTER TERRELL SAYS AMERICAN INTERESTS ARE SAFE-TURKISH VIEW OF THE TREBIZONDE RIOTS.

London, Dec. 4 .- "The Daily Telegraph" tomorrow will have the following from Constandate after which they will bring vessels to Con-

A dispatch from Paris to a news agency here there from Constantinople, and that the date

The Armenians residing in Constantinople have prepared a petition to the Powers, which they purpose presenting to the various governments through the Austrian Ambassador.

Berlin, Dec. 4 .- The "Cologne Gazette," as the that cabinets and diplomatists alike are unanimous in insisting on the admittance of additional guardships into the Losphorus. It adds that pothing is known of the rumored British ulti-

Constantinople, Dec. 4 .- A dispatch from Zeltoun from a Turkish source says that delegates sent to treat with the Armenians in regard to a were not received by the insurgents leaders. It is said that the latter released 400 captured soldiers with the exception of nine, who, it is alleged, were murdered. A bloody and merciless campaign against the Armenians in

Zeitoun is expected. M. Petrovitch, an Austrian subject, who was chief of the local official tobacco régie, has been murdered while travelling in the Harpoot disrict. The officials in Erzeroum, Barburt, Erizinhian and Bitlis continue to force the Armenians, under threats of renewed attacks, to sign addresses thanking the Porte for protection during recent disorders, and praising the Sultan's paternal rule. Several notables in the Erzeroum district have been in like manner compelled to telegraph to the Patriarch, demanding the recall of the Bishop in consequence of the latter's dispatch to the Marquis of Salisbury, indicating the de-

According to the latest advices from Caesarea, Asia Minor, sixty Armenians are known to have been killed in the massacre there on November 30. The diplomatists have exhausted all means of the Porte permitting the presence in the Bosphorus of second guardships, under the instructions they had received from their respective governments. They have now asked their Cabinets for fresh orders, the arrival of which they are awaiting.

STRONGER PRESSURE NECESSARY.

London, Dec. 4 .- A dispatch to "The Standard" the admission of additional guardships into the Bosphorus is in suspense, and all diplomatic action in the matter is at a complete standstill for the moment. Some of the Amhassadors are still awaiting fresh instructions from their governments. All of the diplomatists are of the belief hat the exercise of strong pressure-stronger by far than that which has hitherto been brought duce the Sultan to yield, and it is understood that such action will be taken immediately upon the receipt of replies by the Ambassadors of the Powers, which are insisting upon the issuance of firmans to the representations they have made to their respective governments. The Sultan has made a personal appeal to the Russian, Austrian, German and French governments that they agree not to press their demands, but without success.

stantinople, telegraphing under the date of December 3, announces that the Turkish Governor of Caesarea, Asia Minor, where a massacre of Christians occurred on November 30, has been dismissed by order of the Porte.

Washington, Dec. 4 .- Alexander W. Terrell, the United States Minister to Turkey, telegraphed the State Department to day from Constantinople that everything relating to American in terests was satisfactory. The missionaries, he said, were all safe and properly protected.

The Turkish Legation has received from the Sublime Porte a report of the Armenian troubles at Trebizonde, signed by the civil and military officials, the ulemas and the notables of the Vilayet-Mussulman, Greek, orthodox and Catholic. In part it is as follows:

Catholic. In part it is as follows:

On October 2, while a party, consisting of General Bahri Pacha, ex-Vali of Vao; Ahmed Hamil Pacha, commander of the "Redis" at Trebizonde; Razi Han, Perslan Consul at Trebizonde; Hadji Omer Effendi, Director of the Posts and Telegraphs, and Euleiman Bey, commander of the mounted police, were passing along a street in Trebizonde they were fired upon several times by a servant of the Armenian Bishop and another Armenian. Bahri Pacha was shot in the leg and Hamil Pacha in the foot. The assailants were instantly arrested. This incident, the first outbreak in Trebizonde by the rebellous Armenians, caused some excitement, but was not followed by immediate disorders. Two days later, however, an Armenian, one Hatchik, while resisting arrest for compiletty in the shooting, shot and killed Rahmi Effendi, in the Ai Vassil quarter, and made his escape. The murder created intense excitement and the streets were soon filled with a mob, many of whom carried arms. A rumor was circulated that the Armenians had assassinated the Vali at the Government House, and a rush was made for that place. The streets were blocked by the excited people, but after a time the authorities succeeded in dispersing the crowd, but public feeling remained very strong.

ARMENIANS UNRESPONSIVE.

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In view of the critical situation arising from the shootings, Father Mesrob, acting representative of the Armenian Bishop, and the most prominent ctilizens of the city were summoned to the Government House to attend a meeting to consider the best means of preventing further disorders. Only Father Mesrob and one merchant responded. They were impored to exert all their influence to prevent a repetition of the recent scenes, and to name the hiding place of the murderer, the arrest of whom would aid in restoring tranquillity. The merchant, however, declared that he would not interfere in the matter, and Father Mesrob said he did not know the accused, and, moreover, it appeared from reports that the two Pachas were wounded by a soldier and that Rahmi Effendi was killed by a Mussulman. ARMENIANS UNRESPONSIVE.

ports that the wo Pachas were wounded by a solder and that Rahmi Effendi was killed by a solder and that Rahmi Effendi was killed by a solder and that Rahmi Effendi was killed by a Mussuiman.

The shooting being followed by news of the riots in Constantinople, public excitement became greater than ever. Every one became alarmed, and the Armenians kept their stores closed and walked about armed to the teeth. Affaire began to reach such a dangerous stage, and as Armenians from neighboring villages began to swarm into the city, the Governor-General, to prevent possible boody riots, on ernor-General, to prevent possible boody riots, on ernor-General, to prevent possible boody riots, on ernor-General, to prevent possible the otif, the market square a large number of prominent citizens—Musquare a large number of prominent citizens—Musquare a large number of prominent citizens—Musquare and citizan—and exhorted them to quell the excitement of the populace. Even as he spoke, shots were heard in every direction on the Sharki Square. Owing to the resulting confusion it was impossible to determine on which side the braw began. It seemed, however, as though the more the troops and officials endeavored to suppress the riot the greater became the audacity of the Armenians. From their shops and bazaars from the upper windows of their dwellings, from anywhere and everywhere, they fired at andom on soldiers, police and citizens alike.

The Vall hastened to the scene, but was powerless to stop the shooting, and several shots were even fired at the Governor. At the sight of two Mussuimans end and Greeks reached its climax. It was late in the afternoon when order was restored. Then the Armenians were deprived of their means of support were cared lifes deprived of their means of support were cared for in some Mussuiman houses and at the Catholic for in some Mussuiman houses and at the Catholic for in some Mussuiman houses and at the Catholic for in some Mussuiman houses and at the Catholic for in some Mussuiman houses and at the Cat

TO BUFFALO IN 495 MINUTES.

THE EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS CATCHES UP WITH ITS SCHEDULE AND BREAKS THE WORLD'S RECORD.

Buffalo, Dec. 4 .- The west-bound Empire State Express demonstrated to-day that it is the fastest long-distance train in the world. The trip was made under favorable conditions as far as Batavia, where the train encountered a snowstorm. Fearing that this might delay her again, the engineer let out a few more notches of the throttle He had eighteen minutes in which to make the falo at 4:40 o'clock, five minutes ahead of time.

That was the only piece of road in the whole ule. On the Hudson division she ran even to the minute, and was recorded exactly with th schedule at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester cate that they experienced no difficulty in holding the train to the 53 1-3 miles an hour average.

Ing the train to the 531-3 miles an hour average. The fastest time, the eighty-one miles between Syracuse and Rochester, was made in eighty minutes, or over a mile a minute.

To a United Press representative the Central officials said to-night that the Empire State Express had simply atoned for her failure to make schedule time yesterday and Monday, and promised that in the future the train would adhere strictly to the schedule time. The Empire State Express now holds the record as the world's fastest regular passenger train.

The speed of the best trains of foreign nations

The speed of the best trains of foreign nations is: England, 51.75 miles an hour; Germany, 51.25; France, 49.88; Beigiur, 45.04; Holland, 44.73; Italy, 42.34; Austria-Hungary, 41.75. America now heads the list with 53.33 miles an hour to the credit of the Empire State Express.

the credit of the Empire State Express.

For more than four years this train has made its daily run of 440 miles in 520 minutes, which is at the rate of fifty-one miles an hour, including four stops and twenty-eight slow-downs. Its new time of 495 minutes is not that of an experimental run, but is scheduled for daily service between New-York and Buffalo until a further reduction becomes practicable.

The best single run between the two cities was made on September 11 last, when the New-York Central train covered the distance of 435½ miles to East Buffalo in 407 minutes, an average of 64½ miles an hour. This was 1½ miles an hour better than the best English record over a sim-

better than the best English record over a similar distance, and the New-York Central now holds world's records for the best single run and for the fastest regular long-distance train.

THE TILLY FOSTER DISASTER. .

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY THE ACCI DENT UNAVOIDABLE-SEARCHING FOR BODIES. Brewsters, N. Y., Dec 4.-Coroner Penny held an inquest to-day over the bodies of the ten men who were killed in the Tilly Foster mine disaster on

Many witnesses were examined, the majority of them being employes of Stephens, the contractor, who also was present. The jury retired at 11:50 m., and only ten minutes later they brought in

the following verdict: We, the jury, find that these persons came to their death by being crushed by the silde of rock from the northeast side of the mine at Tilly Foster, S. Y., on November 29, 1895, and it is the opinion of he jury, from the evidence adduced, that the accient was unavoidable.

It is said that Stephens offered men \$25 besides their day's wages to work in the pit so as to re-cover the three missing bodies. The men who were working in the pit this morning were driven out on account of falling rock. Work, however, was resumed this afternoon with a force of forty-men blasting the heavy bowlders. State Mine In-spector King was on the grounds.

HERE'S A STATE OF THINGS!

COUVERNEUR IS JEALOUS OF OGDENSHURG RE-CAUSE THE LATTER HAS ONE MORE DELE-GATE IN THE REPUBLICAN DIS-

TRICT CONVENTION. Gouverneur, N. Y., Dec. 4 .- For many years there Gouverneur Republicans and their respective adherents throughout this (St. Lawrence) county When the revised Constitution was adopted in 1894 St. Lawrence obtained two As made necessary a division of the county. The subject of the division caused another and a bitter clash between the wings of the party, but Ogdensburg won, the 1st District containing 40,682 persons and the Hd 29,966 persons. It was alleged that the division was not made according to law, there be division was not made according to law, there being twenty other plans by which the population could be made more nearly equal; and the line of division "criscrosse!" about the county, thus conflicting with the provision in the Constitution calling for a division which leaves the districts as nearly contiguous as possible. On these grounds ex-Surrogate V. H. Abbott, of this place, brought an appeal from the action of the Board of Supervisors in the name of George Smith, a mythical personage. Justice Stover, of the Supreme Court, sustained the action of the Board at a hearing last summer. Meanwhile an election was held. Ira C. Miles, of Edwards, was elected Assemblyman in the 1st District, and Martin B. Ives, of Potsdam, in the 11d, both being Republicans.

News received to-day is to the effect that the General Term has reversed Justice Stover's action and ordered a new apportionment and election. The matter will be taken to the Court of Appeals. As now arranged, Ogdensburg is practically assured of twenty-five delegates in the district convention to twenty-four for Gouverneur.

OHIO HAS ITS DAY AT THE FAIR.

THE BUCKEYE SOLDIERS AND OFFICIALS EVOKE GREAT ENTHUSIASM IN ATLANTA.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 4.-Ohlo Day was celebrated in magnificent style at the Exposition to-day. Mayor J. A. Caldwell, of Cincinnati, was accompanied by the Chamber of Commerce, the 1st Regiment and Battery B, of Cincinnati. The 1st Regiment was the best equipped and most soldierly looking body of troops that has attended the Exposition. For an hour or more the regiment rested in Auburn-ave, waiting on the Mayor and the Chamber of Commerce, while the thermometer was down in the merce, while the thermometer was down in the twenties, and there was ice in the streets. With overcoats and knapsacks they presented the ap-pearance of regulars in real service. Their march out Peachtres-st. to the Exposition grounds was at their head created great enthusiasm by playing "Pixie" as it entered the grounds, and following with "Suwanee River" and "America."

The Mayor and Chamber of Commerce arrived at the Auditorium shortly after noon and were escorted nade the address of welcome. Mr. Hemphill said that Ohio had more exhibits here than any other State, and it was impossible to turn around without seeing something produced there. As an American he was proud of Ohio because of her industry and her patriotism. In speaking of patriotism Mr. Hemphill said that every American sympathized with the Cubans in their struggle for liberty. At this announcement the soldiers cheered wildly, while Mayor Caldwell and the Chamber of Commerce rose to their feet on the platform and cheered, waving their hats. The demonstration was repeated with even more enthusiasm before Mr. Hemphill could proceed.

State School Commissioner Glenn delivered an address of welcome in behalf of the State, which was frequently applauded. Mr. Hemphill then introduced Chaplain Henderson, of the last Regiment, who spoke in behalf of Governor McKinley, Other speeches were made by the editor of 'The Mansiled (Ohio) Courier' and by Michael Ryan, of Cincinnati, Assistant United States Treasurer. that Ohio had more exhibits here than any other

HOLMESS LAWYER CALLED TO ACCOUNT.

AN ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE WHY HE SHOULD NOT BE DISBARRED SERVED ON W. A. SHOEMAKER

Philadelphia, Dec. 4.-Judge Thaver to-day served a rule upon William A. Shoemaker, one of the counsel for the convicted murderer H. H. Holmes. directing him to show cause why he should not be disbarred. The rule is returnable in the Court of Over and Terminer on December 14. The cause for

Oyer and Terminer on December 14. The cause for the action is thus stated legally:

Whereas, on the 18th day of November, 18%, while the Court was engaged in the hearing of a motion for a new trial in the case of the Courtmonwealth vs. Mudgett, alias Holmes, the said William A. Shoemaker produced and read to the Court a faise and fraudulent affide it by one Blanche Hannigan, which was fabricated by him, and asserted to the Court that the said Blanche Hannigan dictated the affidavit to him; and, whereas, this was done in the presence of the Court and is a volation of the oath of the said Shoemaker as an attorney that he would behave himself in his office, with all due fidelity to the Court and ose no faisehoods, it is therefore ordered that a rule be entered on the said William A. Shoemaker to show cause why he should not be disbarred as an attorney of this court.

REMARKABLE STORY TOLD BY JOHN C. STONE IN FORT WAYNE, IND.

ACCORDING TO HIS OWN ACCOUNT HE WAS A RIVAL TO HOLMES AND "JACK THE RIP-

Vinson or Vincent, has made a confession to Sheriff Clausmeler detailing a life of horrible William Walrath for attempting to kill Deputy were members of Bill Dalton's Western gang of Donnelly, a policeman, for protection. He also tells of a murder committed by himself, a Mrs. delay caused the time to be extended more than

In Buffalo Stone, Walrath and one Burns, a aloonkeeper, killed a wealthy Western farmer who was looking for a good time. The money was divided, and Stone and Walrath returned to Chicago, and with their shares started a res-Here Walrath married Stone's sister. Mrs. Walrath died, and Stone and Walrath left Chicago. Later Stone returned and was implicated in the murder of a father and son named

He then tells of a murder at Dunkirk, N. where Duffy stabbed a pal, "Buffalo Jack," four times and buried him in the woods. Another murder was committed at Union City, Penn., the eletim being an old man named Horton. Another murder was committed by the trio near Youngstown, Ohio, the victim being a resident of

The last murder committed by Stone, Duffy and Walrath was on April 29, 1895, on a Pennsylvania freight train. At this time Stone was that and did not get medical aid until South Bend was reached. The most desperate act of the trio was the robbery of the Grand Trunk train in Michigan, where five watches and money

who went to Fort Wayne last September to investigate the story told by John C. Stone, says that so far as Stope's story relates to the Horton outrage at Union City it is true in every par-ticular. McDermott, one of the gang, is a Union City man. An attempt will be made to get Stone here to testify against McDermott as soon as he s released from the Allegheny Workhouse, where he was sent for carrying concealed weapons.

place no confidence in the confession of John C. Stone, who is now under arrest in Fort Wayne, ity. They have no records of the local mur-

December 25, 1894, at Doughton, two miles north of here. Charles Rocco, an Italian, on his way from Ashtabula to Pittsburg, while riding in a box-car on the Lake Shore road, in company with three tramps, was assaulted, shot, and after being robbed of \$13 was thrown from the train. He lived for severa, hours after being shot, and gave a description of the men to the officers. These men were seen in this city shortly before the news of the murder reached here, but made their escape.

know of any such murders and other crimes in evening in full evening dress, and with him was this section of the country as are reported to General Stewart L. Woodford, who had underhave been confessed to by John C. Stone. They express the opinion that Stone is telling the story for some ulterior purpose.

Chicago, Dec. 4.-John C. Stone was not one f the slayers of John and Peter Prunty, father and son, who were killed by burglars, Thomas Francis McNally, alias Burke, Eddie Warren and Charles Kurtz several years ago. McNally and Kurtz are now serving life terms at Joliet and Warren twenty years. The police never suspected a fourth man.

General Burnett moved that the argument of the resolution be limited to one hour, and that half of the time be allotted to Mr. Andrews in which to make his defence. He accepted an amendment by which the first fifteen minutes of the hour should be given to the representative of the Board of Officers, the next half hour to Mr.

C. Stone that he, with two other men, killed a man in Kansas City, Kan., in 1883, but gave the money to a policeman named Henry Donalls.

the Board of Officers, the next half hour to Mr. Andrews, and the last fifteen minutes to the Board of Officers which tried Mr. Andrews were Consolidated in the Board of Officers which tried Mr. Andrews were Consolidated in the Board of Officers which tried Mr. Andrews were Consolidated in the Board of Officers which tried Mr. Andrews were Consolidated in the Board of Officers which the Board who let them escape, is confirmed here. The man murdered was named Shubert, and he was a musician who lived in Leavenworth. He was shot through the head and robbed of \$55 and a gold watch. Jerome Marshal a saloonkeeper, who died four days ago, testified at the Coron-er's inquest that the watch resembled one that

THE NEW CONSTITUTION RATIFIED. SOUTH CAROLINA'S CONVENTION ENDS ITS WORK

AND ADJOURNS.

Columbia, S. C., Dec. 4.-The Constitutional Convention was in session for three hours this morning and disposed of the report of the Committee on

ASSAULTED AND ROBBED IN A SALOON.

A STABLEMAN BRUTALLY TREATED BY THE MORGUE GANG, THREE OF WHOM ARE ARRESTED.

The saloon of Sigmund Markowitz, at No. 216 Division-st., was the scene of a bold assault and rob-bery yesterday afternoon. The victim, Alexander Seaman, of No. 787 Seventh-ave., a stableman in the employ of the New-York Cab Company, is now an inmate of the Eye and Ear Infirmary, and will probably lose the sight of one if not of both eyes from the injuries he received. Seaman was sent by his foreman to transact some business on the Eas kowitz's saloon in Division-st. The saloon is one tion, and is patronized by a gang of thleves, who are known in the locality as the "Margue" gang. A number of the gang were in the saloon when Scaman entered and called for a drink, and when in paying for it he flashed a dollar bill and a quantity of change, he was at once sized up as a "soft mark." lunch counter, and, taking some crackers from the bar, turned to sit down on a stool near the gang. The action was at once selzed upon by the gang as an excuse which would serve their purpose. One of them took the stool away from Seaman, hoping tha mur, however. That was not what the gang wanted, and seeing nothing to quarrel about, they attacked him without any excuse whatever. He was beat and kicked him until his nose was broken and his left eye hung down upon his cheek. Then they ransacked his pockets, taking the \$2 they contained, and ran out of the saloon, scattering among the alleys of the neighborhood.

The bartender in the saloon made no attempt to call for aid for the wounded man, and he picked himself up and staggered to Division and Essex sts., where he tumbled into another saloon. The bartender there sent out for a policeman, and Seabartender there sent out for a policeman, and Seaman after teiling his story, was sent in an ambulance to Gouverneur Hospital, and thence to the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Captain Copeland, on learning of the assault, at once sent out a number of officers in search of the gang which had attacked Seaman, and during the evening three of the number were taken to the station by Detective Moran and locked up. They are William Smith and Frederick Berdel, whose homes are under their hats, but who usually hang around the Bowery lodging-houses, and Charles Bocher, of No. 4 Hester-st. Bocher was asleep on the roof of the house when he was seized and placed under arrest.

MANY MURDERS CONFESSED W. S. ANDREWS EXPELLED.

NO LONGER A MEMBER OF THE COM-MANDERY OF THE LOYAL LEGION.

THE EX-STREET CLEANING COMMISSIONER THROWN OUT OF THE ORGANIZATION BY A

Sheriff Harrod on May 28 last. Walrath was The action was taken at a business meeting of shot and died in Hope Hospital. Stone is under the Commandery preceding a dinner at Delmon-

The time which had been set for the meeting was the hour between 6:30 and 7:30 p. m., bu the efforts made by friends of Mr. Andrews for parlors to listen to the arguments, and a number of those who did get in refrained from voting. Mr. Andrews was expelled by the over whelming vote of 161 to 76. It was apparent that all of the friends of the accused man voted against the resolution to expel, while many who believed that the charges against him had been sustained were unwilling to vote on the resolu-

In deciding to expel Mr. Andrews from the Loyal Legion the Commandery sustained the findings of a board of officers, of which General Blakeman was recorder. Members of the board spent a good part of the summer in taking evidence, and to Mr. Andrews was allowed the fullest opportunity to make his defence. The Board of Officers reported at a meeting of the Commandery at Delmonico's on the evening of coming a gentleman and a companion of the Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States" had been sustained. The report carried with it a recommendation that Mr. Andrews be expelled from the order. Mr. Andrews pleaded for delay, and declared that he could present some additional evidence if more time was allowed him, and action upon the report of the Board of Officers was deferred until last even-

SPECIFICATIONS SUSTAINED

three of the four specifications of the charge which had been made by Captain James Parker, a Companion of the Loyal Legion, after Mr. Andrews had demanded an investigation of the accusations which had been made before the Lexow Committee. The first specification sustained was that Mr. Andrews in September, 1887, "Maison Tortoni," for which a license had b twice refused. Another specification was that lany!, a veteran, and applied to his own use Mr. Andrews appeared at the meeting last the charges against Mr. Andrews, offered a resolution to approve the report of the Board of Officers and expel Mr. Andrews from the order. General Burnett moved that the argument of the

The members of the Board of Officers which tried Mr. Andrews were General Horace Porter. Rear-Admiral Daniel L. Braine, Major Thomas B. Odell, Captain Luis F. Emilio, Acting Assistant Paymaster A. Noel Blakeman, Lleutenant Thomas W. B. Hughes, Lleutenant-Colonel Charles C. Suydam, Brigadler-General Nicholas W. Day, Pay Inspector Arthur Burtis, Major Edmund K. Russell and Acting Ensign Aaron Vanderbill.

General Woodford pleaded for more delay in the consideration of the report. He declared that it was a matter of the greatest concern, almost a matter of life or death to Mr. Andrews, and the Commandery ought to take more time before the Commandery ought to take more time before the decisive vote was taken. General Anson G. McCook said that many members of the Commandery could not hear the arguments, and many more did not feel that action in the case should be taken just before a dinner. He moved that the consideration of the case be postponed until the next stated meeting of the Commandery and that the Board of Officers be directed to provide a room large enough to permit all the members of the Commandery to hear the arguments. His motion was lost by a show of hands. It was then near the hour for the meeting to adjourn, and the time for the meeting was extended for another hour and a quarter.

GENERAL WOODFORD'S PLEA BEGUN. The Board of Officers allowed Mr. Andrews to have the first fifteen minutes of the hour, in addition to the thirty minutes already allotted to him, and General Woodford began an earnest plea for Mr. Andrews. He declared that the charge that Mr. Andrews had accepted a bribe in the case of the "Maison Tortoni" rested on the unsupported testimony of Edgar M. Tomlinson, an enemy, who

testimony of Edgar M. Tomilnson, an enemy, who ought not to be believed. There was no evidence, he said, that Mr. Plunkitt was a contractor for the Street Cleaning Department at the time when he lent the \$1,000 to Mr. Andrews. Captain Parker, in response to the challenge of General Woodford, referred to testimony before the Lexow Committee, in which Mr. Andrews had acknowledged the alleged fact. General Woodford then read an affidavit by Mr. Plunkitt, containing a denial, As to the Toplanyi case, General Woodford sought to make it appear that Mr. Andrews had really befriended the old man.

Lieutenant-Colonel Suydam, in a brief reply, spoke of the evidence which had satisfied the Board of Officers of the guilt of Mr. Andrews, the also referred to the imprisonment of Mr. Andrews in the Ludlow Street Jali for his failure to pay money which he had received as the receiver of an estate. Mr. Andrews's face flushed and paled by turns as he listened to the brief, but effective, arraignment. Then he was invited to leave the room before the decisive vote was taken, and he went out. Captain Parker and General Woodford were the tellers, and they announced, after they had counted the members who voted, that 161 votes had been cast to expel Mr. Andrews from the order, while 76 members had that 161 votes had been cast to expel Mr. Andrews from the order, while 76 members had voted against the resolution. Two-thirds having voted in the affirmative, the announcement was made that Mr. Andrews was expelled. Mr. Andrews was expelled. drews left Delmonico's as soon as the vote was

LITTLE TIME FOR OTHER BUSINESS. After the case had been disposed of, there was very little time for other business before the members of the Commandaty went to the dinner.

The following were elected members of the first-The following were elected members of the first-class: Major Ezra Woodruff, Captains Albert Lee Myer, James E. Briggs, William B. Mason, Henry H. Mott, John Parsons, David F. Wright, Carl E. W. P. von Lellwa (of the "Pollsh Legion" in the Civil War), Lieutenant Henry J. Yates, Surgeons Horace T. Hanks and Joseph E. Janvrin, of the Army; Assistant Englineer Samuel H. Linn, of the Navy, and Walter T. Hart, William J. Schleffelin, Timothy M. Cheesman, Job E. Hedges and Edward H. Perkins, by Inheritance. For the second class (eldest sons of officers), the following were elected: Guy A. Audrews, Jay H. Durkee, Henry T. Noyes, jr., and George Perrine. Cap-

tain Joseph F. Ashton was elected for reinstate-

ment.

The paper on the "Battle of Corinth," by Major-General D. S. Stanley, was the feature of the after-dinner entertainment. The numerous women in the gallery enjoyed it as well as the old soldlers and sallors. Among the latter present were Rear-Admiral D. L. Braine and his son, a wronce. General George S. Greene, General ent were Rear-Admiral D. L. Braine and his son. Lawrence, General George S. Greene, General Burnett, Colonel Joseph H. Story, Paymaster A. Noel Blakeman, Captain William G. Shackford, now superintendent of the American Steamship Line; Lleutenant Aaron Vanderbilt, E. A. Cruikshank, Edward L. Tilton, Paymasters George Wilson and G. de F. Bartow, Major H. A. Wilkin, Generals N. M. Curtis and Charles A. Carleton. Colonel Samuel Truesdell, Lieutenant Henry E. Rhoades, Colonel C. C. L. Stand, Major A. M. Underhill, Captain Cole, Captain Joseph H. Barker, William T. Goundie, Lieutenant David McN. Stauffer, Captain William Wilson, David McN. Stauffer, Captain William Wilson, David Barker, William T. Goundie, Lieutenant David McN. Stauffer, Captains William Wilson, David C. Curtis, Colonel Alfred Cooley, Captain H. P. Schuyler, Major Thomas E. Odell, Surgeon H. Eugene Smith, Colonel William de A. Mann, Captain J. C. Curtis, Surgeon George L. Porter, Captain Leeper, Colonel Joseph Pool, the Rev. Dr. D. O Ferris, Major Joseph L. Land and Gen-

FAIL TO END THE STRIKE.

IRON LEAGUE LEADER REFUSES TO

THE MEN DECLARE THEY HAVE MONEY ENOUGH TO FIGHT THE BATTLE TO A FINISH.

cording to the resolutions passed by the strikers' Executive Committee last night, it will be fought to the end. This sudden and unexpected ending of pending for several days, the strikers declare, was

It was thought that everything had been arranged for a conference between committees of the strikers for the men to return to work to-day would be quickly adjusted. The situation is now practically the same as it was at the beginning of the trouble. A committee of Mr. Cornell's old employes went

to his office yesterday by appointment, they say, to meet a committee of the Iron League. One of the committee saw Mr. Cornell only, and the meeting lasted only a moment. After it was over Mr. Cornell

"The Executive Committee of the Iron League adheres to the position already taken. They will see a committee of their employes after the strike has Last night the Executive Committee of the strikers

met at Clarendon Hall. After the meeting President Lary, of the union, gave the press a statement as The Executive Committee of the United House

smiths' and Bridgemen's Union, "fer hearing the statement of the committee appointed to meet the Iron League, that Mr. Cornell had refused to meet them, as he had not been officially informed that the strike had been called off, has decided to con-President Lary said the strike benefits were not would be called off.

"We have sufficient funds to conduct the strike continued." We have sufficient funds to conduct the strike sussemble.

Previount Lary said the strike benefits were not paid on Monday because it was expected the strike, would be called off.

"We have sufficient funds to conduct the strike," he continued. "We received a telegram from the housesmiths union in Chicago to-day saying that it had \$2.50e at our disposal. We have also had ald proffered to us by labor organizations in this city and elsewhere. The bricklayers and the engineers are also standing by 12, and will not return to work until union men are employed. They have decided that they will not risk their lives working with incompetent non-union housesmiths. Milliken Brothers had only sixty-two men, most of whom were laborers, at work on the Seigel-Cooper building yesterday. The Cornelis had a few Italians at work on the building at William-st and Exchange Place. They have been using boilts instead of rivets in the ironwork, and the Building Department has ordered the brickwork torn down so the evil can be remedied. They can get nobody to do the work."

Fuster Milliken said last night that he had 14 housesmiths at work on the Seigel-Cooper building, and that he thought the most of them were competent men. He said that he had nothing to do with the conference at Mr. Cornell's office. He said further that he would continue to pay the same wages as before the strike, and would not discriminate either in favor of or against the strikers.

It was said by a member of the strikers.

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FOUND DEAD BY HIS SONS.

EX.IUSTICE DAVID BENSON, OF CLARKSTOWN, ROCKLAND COUNTY, HAD BEEN MISSING FOR A WEEK

Ex-Justice David Benson, one of the most prominent citizens and office-holders of Clarkstown, Rockland County, was found dead in his bed at noon yesterday in his house, which, through eccenhe had occupied alone for two years since his wife died. For the last week Mr. Benson had been missing, and an air of mystery surrounded his pretty home. The doors and windows have been closed for seven days. Nobody saw Mr. Benson go away, and no one had the right to go into the house to investigate. Yesterday morning his son Edwin, who lives in Nyack, and his son Alfred, who lives in New-York, went to Carkstown and hroke in the front door of their father's house. As the men entered the bedroom a shocking sight met their gaze. Mr. Benson was lying on the bed dead, and had evidently been so for several days, as decomposition was well under way.

It is thought that he died a week ago last Sunday, as that was the last day he was seen alive. The body is now in charge of a coroner. Mr. Benson held office a number of times, and was a strong Republican. For many years he never missed a county convention and took an active part in politics. his pretty home. The doors and windows have been

COST OF THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

THE COMMISSION'S ESTIMATE NEARLY DOUBLE

Chicago, Dec. 4 .- Alfors Noble, of this city. member of the Nicaraguan Board, appointed by act of Congress to report upon the feasibility of the Nicaragua Canal, was seen last night in reference to a report that the Board had reported adversely on the enterprise. Mr. Noble said that, so far as he knew, the report, which the Board had submitted first to the President, as provided in the act creating it, had not yet been presented to Congress, and he could not speak freely until the report became public. He admitted, however, that the Commission's estimate of the cost of building the canal was \$133,300,000, as against the estimate of the Nicaragua Construction Company of

Mr. Noble would not say that the report was adverse to the project. He thought the canal a decided possibility, so far as the task of constructing it was concerned. The commission, he explained, was not authorized to consider the question of the canal becoming a paying enterprise, but only to investigate as to the cost and manner of construction.

THE GOVERNOR ANNOYED.

HE DENIES A REPORT CONCERNING HIMSELF AND HIS PRESIDENTIAL AMBITIONS.

Albany, Dec. 4 (Special).-Governor Morton to-day denied the truth of a statement in a New-York newspaper that he said yesterday that "he had no intention of making any announcement con-

cerning the Presidency."
"No statement whatever," he said, "was made by me yesterday or previously regarding the Presiiency or concerning any alleged intention of mine to announce my candidacy. I have refused to talk upon this subject, and yesterday it was not even mentioned in my presence. It might be said by some persons that I authorized Colonel Cole to make some statement about the matter, but that is not the case. I did not do so, nor did I speak upon this subject, as alleged. A pretended interview is given with some alleged friend of mine which is wholly bogus. No such interview has

Colonel Ashley W. Cole, the Governor's private secretary, said that he had not made any state-ment about the Presidency or the Governor's plans in relation thereto to any one, nor had the Gov-ernor at any time instructed him to make any such statement.

taken place."

error at any time instructed him to make any such statement.
Governor Morton seemed considerably annoyed by the unfounded publication. His friends here regard it as a scheme to draw him out on the Presidential question before he is ready to speak. But the Governor will say what he has to say about his candidacy at what he deems a proper time, and will not be hurried into a premature declaration by a newspaper dispatch not founded upon fast.

Chauncey M. Depew was with the Governor at Ellersile on Sunday, and it is more than likely that there was some talk between them about the Presidenty. Mr. Depew has been a candidate for President himself, and he was backed, as Governor Morton will be, if he is a candidate, by the unanimous support of the New-York delegation. Mr. Depew, therefore, could give Mr. Morton some valuable "points" as to the right moves to be made in a game for the Presidency.

PRICE THREE CENTS. ENGLAND AND VENEZUELA

WITH THE HISTORY OF THE ADMINISTRA-

TION'S "VIGOROUS" POLICY. MR. OLNEY'S EFFORTS TO OBTAIN A REPLY FROM

LORD SALISBURY AND THE BRITISH FREMIER'S DELIBERATION, THEREBY CAUSING GREAT EMBARRASEMENT

Washington, Dec. 4.-President Cleveland and Secretary Olney were evidently much embar rassed in their treatment in yesterday's message of the Venezuela boundary dispute by the un willingness of Lord Salisbury to reply in any way to the Administration's brief or protest of anxious to present to Congress the British as well as the Venezuelan or American side of the controversy and felt himself greatly handicapped n his recommendations by ignorance of what the Salisbury Government would do or would not do to settle the vexatious question of boundary rights.

As is well known, the last Congress passed

resolution saying in effect that the recommendation in the President's annual message of 1834 looking to the arbitration of the boundary dispute was wise, and suggesting that the matter be further pressed on Great Britain. The resolu tion was adopted shortly before Congress adjourned on March 4. Secretary Gresham did nothing in the way of a practical compliance with its terms, further than to discuss their intent with Attorney-General Olney. Mr. Olney made a brief of the case and some time befor General Gresham's fatal illness submitted it to the State Department. death followed, and on Mr. Olney's transfer to the State Department he again took up the question. While on his summer vacation he gave serious study to the subject. It will be remembered that in July, the date the President mentions in his message, there was an unusual call issued by the Secretary of State summoning all absent members of the Cabinet to Washington. It was at this meeting of President Cleveland's advisers that the much-talked-of note of the United States to Great Britain on the Vene zuelan boundary dispute was considered and approved. The story published at the time was that the Cuban question was the subject of the conference, but that issue was not then brought before the Cabinet. The Cabinet approved Mr. Olney's paper, and that day it was mailed to Ambassador Bayard. It is reasonable to suppose that the note reached Lord Salisbury within ten days from the time it left Washington. But not one word in reply has been received at the State

Nearly a month ago Mr. Bayard was advised by a cable message from Secretary Olney that it was the President's intention to refer in his message to Congress to the efforts of the Administration in the Venezuelan case. Mr. Olney intimated that the President would be pleased to have Lord Salisbury's reply a few days before Congress met, that he might say what view Eng-land took of the arbitration proposition. The Secretary of State said further that he felt that ring all the circumstances. Mr. Bayard that the Administration was bending all its energies on the case of Venezuela, and that it expected to make a popular hit; but Mr. Bayard was probably aware of what was in the

During Mr. Cleveland's present term the Administration has been in close relations with the British Foreign Office. It is a fact now well known here that one of Secretary Gresham's notes on Behring Sea affairs was really inspire by Sir Julian Pauncefote. Mr. Olney was satisfied that he would get an answer Salisbury some time before Congress convened without fail. He appears to have entertained this notion until Saturday. The month had elapsed, the Senate and House were to meet on Monday, the President's message was to be made public on Tuesday, but there was no word from England's Prime Minister. The Administration had manifested "vigor." but Great Britain had not shown her hand. On the contrary, Lord Salisbury had displayed calmness and indifference amounting to contempt for Mr. Olney's notes. Something must be done, and promptly. The President's message was complete, except the chapter concerning Venezuelan affairs. The President, as well as Mr. Olney, knew that it would appear remarkable to the country that an important and "vigorous" note sent out by the State Department in July remained unanswered in December.

State Department in July remained unanswered in December.

Mr. Cleveland expressed much displeasure at the course of Lord Salisbury, and urged action on the part of the Secretary of State. Early on Saturday moraing Mr. Olney sent the second cable message to Mr. Bayard. It was reasonably long and particularly pointed. It said in brief that the Secretary had waited with due patience the reply of the British Foreign Office to his note of July, that no answer had been received, and that it was important that one should arrive that day. Mr. Bayard was instructed to call immediately upon Lord Salisbury, explain the circumstances and say to the Prime Minister that his views were much desired. Mr. Olney closed with an intimation to the effect that it would be a breach of courtesy, considering the relations existing, for England not to send a reply forthwith. The Secretary of State asked for a reply through Mr. Bayard Mr. Bayard was in London on Saturday. So was Lord Salisbury. But no dispatch was cabled by the Delegarams from the English capital of that Mr. Bayard was in London on Saturday. So was Lord Salisbury. But no dispatch was cabled by him. Telegrams from the English capital of that date announced that the Prime Minister had in the foremon forwarded by mail to Sir Julian Pauncefote an answer to the note of the American State Department concerning the proposition to submit to arbitration the Venezuelan boundary dispute.

This is the story of how the Administration failed in its much-talked-of effort at a display of vigor in foreign affairs, and why there is much disappointment and irritation at the White House and the State Department. The fact will not escape notice that Lord Salisbury has acted most deliberately. The news from London that, notwithstanding the receipt at the Foreign Office of two appeals from the State Department saying that the matter was urgent, he finally mailed his answer two days before Congress met, will doubtless attract attention to the Adminiswill doubtless attract attention to the Adminis-tration's embarrassments in stating satisfactorily its diplomatic policy with reference to this im-portant international dispute.

TO AMEND THE BALLOT LAW.

SENATOR RAINES'S PLANS FOR PREVENTING REPETITIONS OF STATE TICKETS.

Albany, Dec. 4 (Special).-Senator John Raines was here this afternoon and had a talk with Secretary of State Palmer about certain amendments to the Blanket Ballot law which he intends to propose "The Democratic State Committee," said M Raines, "managed to get the Democratic State tick

Raines, "managed to get the Democratic State tick-reported four times on the bisnket bailot. This repetition of names on a bailot must be stopped, and, as one means of preventing it, I have drawn up an amendment to the law increasing the number of signatures necessary for the making of a State nomination to 6,000, and also making the require-ment that a certain number of signatures shall be obtained in each of the sixty counties. This will prevent persons from getting 3,000 signatures in some one county and making a State nomination."

REPUBLICANS CARRIED NEW-HAVEN.

OVER 700 PROTESTED BALLOTS ALLOWED BY BOARD OF ARBITRATION.

New-Haven, Dec. 4 (Special) .- A Board of Arbitration met to-night and passed judgment on the protested ballots cast in yesterday's town and city election Over seven hundred ballots were protested on the ground of illegal type, all having been cast by Republicans. This dispute kept the outcome of the election in doubt, but to-night the Board ruled that the votes were legal, and that the full Republican city and town tickets were elected. This decision gives the Republicans control of the town government for another year, and also a majority in the Council chambers. The Republican majority on the town ticket was only twenty-one, and on the city ticket about seventy-five.

FIN DE SIECLE ENTERPRISE. Fashion in clothing is ever changing. We are keeping pace with it. GEORGE G. BENJAMIN. BROADWAY, COR. 25TH-67.—Adv

Continued on Second Page.